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                  enhanced
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assignee
                  information
 NEWS  6  APR 26  USPATFULL and USPAT2 enhanced with patent
                  assignment/reassignment information
 NEWS  7  APR 28  CAS patent authority coverage expanded
 NEWS  8  APR 28  ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 search fields enhanced
 NEWS  9  APR 28  Limits doubled for structure searching in CAS
                  REGISTRY
 NEWS 10  MAY 08  STN Express, Version 8.4, now available
 NEWS 11  MAY 11  STN on the Web enhanced
 NEWS 12  MAY 11  BEILSTEIN substance information now available on
                  STN Easy
 NEWS 13  MAY 14  DGENE, PCTGEN and USGENE enhanced with increased
                  limits for exact sequence match searches and
                  introduction of free HIT display format
 NEWS 14  MAY 15  INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with Chinese legal
                  status data
 NEWS 15  MAY 28  CAS databases on STN enhanced with NANO super role
in
                  records back to 1992
 NEWS 16  JUN 01  CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching
                  enhanced on STN

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               AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 06 APRIL 2009.

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FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 Jun 2009 VOL 150 ISS 26
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Jun 2009 (20090623/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Apr 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Apr 2009

CAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC) reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

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=> mechanic and (invert or inversion) and (emulsify or emulsion or emulsification)
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=> s mechanic and (invert or inversion) and (emulsify or emulsion or
emulsification)
         14945 MECHANIC
        118140 MECHANICS
        120848 MECHANIC
                 (MECHANIC OR MECHANICS)
          8040 INVERT
           989 INVERTS
          8975 INVERT
                 (INVERT OR INVERTS)
         80265 INVERSION
          4294 INVERSIONS
         82635 INVERSION
                 (INVERSION OR INVERSIONS)
          1248 EMULSIFY
           237 EMULSIFIES
          1474 EMULSIFY
                 (EMULSIFY OR EMULSIFIES)
        222808 EMULSION
        136348 EMULSIONS
        270452 EMULSION
                 (EMULSION OR EMULSIONS)
         19297 EMULSIFICATION
            40 EMULSIFICATIONS
         19308 EMULSIFICATION
                 (EMULSIFICATION OR EMULSIFICATIONS)
L1           4 MECHANIC AND (INVERT OR INVERSION) AND (EMULSIFY OR
EMULSION OR
               EMULSIFICATION)

=> d l1 ibib hit

L1   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2008:1490722  CAPLUS Full-text
TITLE:                    Some possible methods for preparation of
hydrophobic
                          and oleophobic polymer membranes and their
use
AUTHOR(S):                Drev, Darko; Panjan, Joze
CORPORATE SOURCE:         IZVRS, FGG, Univ. Ljubljana, Ljubljana,
Slovenia
SOURCE:                   Slovenski Kemijski Dnevi, Maribor, Slovenia,
Sept.
                          25-26, 2008 (2008), PCL11/1-PCL11/12.
Editor(s):
                          Glavic, Peter; Brodnjaj-Voncina, Darinka.
Univerza v
                          Mariboru, Fakulteta za Kemijo in Kemijsko
Tehnologijo:
                          Maribor, Slovenia.
                          CODEN: 69LFFA; ISBN: 978-961-248-118-6
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Conference; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE:                 Slovenian
AB   Hydrophobic and oleophobic membrane properties are very
     desirable for certain uses, giving them an advantage over other
```

materials. A polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) membrane production process is presented, revealing a min. membrane pore size of approx. 0.01μ. It follows that such membranes are not suitable for very fine filtration uses (ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis). In addition to PTFE, polysiloxanes are also marked by enhanced hydrophobic and oleophobic properties. However, polysiloxane membranes suffer from severe production process limitations as their production has thus far not been possible via classical phase inversion processes. Thus, several oleophobic and hydrophobic coatings based on mechanic foams and emulsions have been introduced as a crude replacement for expensive PTFE membranes. These require the introduction of a suitable hydrophobic or oleophobic material such as fluorocarbon into the polymer matrix. However, the degree of the resulting membrane openness and pore size are not comparable to those of PTFE membranes. In this paper, I present a new production process for asym polysiloxane membranes that provides the basis of a solution to this problem This process could allow the creation of very fine asym polysiloxane membranes that would enjoy a large comparative advantage to polymers existing today.

=> d 1-4 ibib hit

```
L1   ANSWER 1 OF 4  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2008:1490722  CAPLUS Full-text
TITLE:                   Some possible methods for preparation of
hydrophobic
                         and oleophobic polymer membranes and their
use
AUTHOR(S):               Drev, Darko; Panjan, Joze
CORPORATE SOURCE:        IZVRS, FGG, Univ. Ljubljana, Ljubljana,
Slovenia
SOURCE:                  Slovenski Kemijski Dnevi, Maribor, Slovenia,
Sept.
                         25-26, 2008 (2008), POL11/1-POL11/12.
Editor(s):
                         Glavic, Peter; Brodnjaj-Voncina, Darinka.
Univerza v
                         Mariboru, Fakulteta za Kemijo in Kemijsko
Tehnologijo:
                         Maribor, Slovenia.
                         CODEN: 69LFFA; ISBN: 978-961-248-118-6
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Conference; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE:                Slovenian
```

AB Hydrophobic and oleophobic membrane properties are very desirable for certain uses, giving them an advantage over other materials. A polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) membrane production process is presented, revealing a min. membrane pore size of approx. 0.01μ. It follows that such membranes are not suitable for very fine filtration uses (ultrafiltration, reverse osmosis). In addition to PTFE, polysiloxanes are also marked by enhanced hydrophobic and oleophobic properties. However, polysiloxane membranes suffer from severe production process

limitations as their production has thus far not been possible via classical phase inversion processes. Thus, several oleophobic and hydrophobic coatings based on mechanic foams and emulsions have been introduced as a crude replacement for expensive PTFE membranes. These require the introduction of a suitable hydrophobic or oleophobic material such as fluorocarbon into the polymer matrix. However, the degree of the resulting membrane openness and pore size are not comparable to those of PTFE membranes. In this paper, I present a new production process for asym polysiloxane membranes that provides the basis of a solution to this problem This process could allow the creation of very fine asym polysiloxane membranes that would enjoy a large comparative advantage to polymers existing today.

L1 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:57317 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:264858
TITLE: Physico-chemical principles of emulsion formulation and utilisation
AUTHOR(S): Babak, Valery G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: INEOS RAS, Moscow, Russia
SOURCE: World Surfactants Congress, 5th, Firenze, Italy, May 29-June 2, 2000 (2000), 582-589. Comite Europeen des Agents de Surface et leurs Intermediaires Organiques: Brussels, Belg.
CODEN: 69BYUW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; General Review; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

TI Physico-chemical principles of emulsion formulation and utilisation

AB A review on the fundamental concepts of the colloid science and the physicochem mechanics involved in the formation and practical application of emulsions. The principles according to which the functional properties of emulsions (aggregate stability, rheol., wetting and adhesion, breaking, and phase inversion) are determined by the energetics and the hydrodynamics of microscopic emulsion films (MEF) between liquid droplets, are systematically developed and illustrated by many examples of different applications of emulsions. With surface tension and disjoining pressure in MEF as well as microrheol. properties of such films being controlled by physicochem parameters (pH an salinity, polarity of liquid phases, temperature, mol. properties of surfactants and their concentration, concentration of polymers, etc.), it is seen how the modem theories of steric stabilization, physicochem hydrodynamics, and thermodn. of thin liquid films allows us to formulate emulsions with optimal properties and to predict the behavior of emulsions in usage.

ST review emulsion property utilization
IT Emulsification
(in physicochem principles of emulsion formulation and utilization)
IT Emulsions
(physicochem principles of emulsion formulation and utilization)

L1 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:58054 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:58054
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 120:10509a,10512a
TITLE: Rapid destabilization and dewatering of desalter emulsions by inversion of the emulsion from oil continuous to water continuous emulsion
AUTHOR(S): Anon.
CORPORATE SOURCE: UK
SOURCE: Research Disclosure (1993), 355, 759 (No. 35569)
CODEN: RSDSBB; ISSN: 0374-4353
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
RD 355069		19931110	RD 1993-355069	19931110

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: RD 1993-355069 19931110
TI Rapid destabilization and dewatering of desalter emulsions by inversion of the emulsion from oil continuous to water continuous emulsion
AB Desalting is a purifying process to remove water, salts, and dispersed inorg. particles from the crude. By removal of these materials a cleaner crude is presented for refinery processing. This not only prevents many costly problems due to fouling and corrosion of refinery equipment, but leads to more efficient processing and better product. quality. The actual mechanics of the desalting process entails the addition of about 3-5% of fresh or processed water to the crude oil charge stream The oil and water phases are intimately mixed, then separated As the water phase is separated in the desalter vessel, it carries off the contaminating salts and other materials. Unfortunately, the separation process is not 100% complete and typically a layer of interface exists in between the oil and water phases. This interface is referred to as "rag level" which is a very stable water in crude oil emulsion. The formation of these petroleum emulsions in the crude desalter units poses serious economical and environmental concerns to the refining operation.
ST petroleum emulsion desalter destabilization dewatering
IT Petroleum refining

(desalting, by emulsion inversion)
IT Petroleum refining
(dewatering, of desalter emulsions, by emulsion inversion)
IT Petroleum refining
(emulsion breaking, desalting and dewatering in)
IT Petroleum
RL: USES (Uses)
(emulsions, destabilization and dewatering of desalter, by emulsion inversion)

L1 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:198010 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 94:198010
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 94:32327a,32330a
TITLE: Change of morphology of a liquid-liquid dispersion as a stochastic process
AUTHOR(S): Ross, Sydney; Kornbrekke, Ralph E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Rensselaer Polytech. Inst., Troy, NY, 12181, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Colloid and Interface Science (1981), 81(1), 58-68
CODEN: JCISA5; ISSN: 0021-9797
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A new phenomenon: that the morphol. of an unstabilized liq-liq. dispersion is predicted by a statistical law rather than by a causal law is reported. For any given volume ratio of the 2 liqs. only a probability of obtaining 1 type of dispersion rather than the other can be determined The inversion point is defined as the volume ratio, all other variables being constant, at which the probabilities of obtaining the 2 morphol. types of dispersion are equal. For a given set of conditions the probability, as determined statistically, is a smooth continuous function of the composition, conforming to a sym distribution of probabilities on either side of the inversion point. These effects are demonstrated with a system of 3 liquid components in which a miscibility gap occurs between 2 liq phases. The inversion pont manifests a continuous trend toward a 50:50 volume ratio as the 2 conjugate solns. of the system approach identity of phys. properties at their temperature-invariant point. An application of statistical mechanics, in which the degree of mech. agitation assumes the role of temperature, provides a theory that is confirmed by its agreement with the observed facts.
ST liq liq dispersion morphol change; emulsion morphol change stochastic process
IT Disperse systems
Emulsions
(morphol. change of, stochastic process of)
IT Stochastic process
(of emulsion morphol. change)

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=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                      SINCE FILE
TOTAL
                                                               ENTRY
SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                            31.08
31.30

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)                SINCE FILE
TOTAL
                                                               ENTRY
SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                            -4.10       -
4.10

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d/au or saldjeno m/au or thomas x/au
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liles d/au or saldjeno m/au or thomas x/au
'AU' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
             0 BOTT R/AU
             0 BRANDSTADT K/AU
             0 KOLLAR C/AU
             0 LANE T/AU
             0 LILES D/AU
             0 SALDJENO M/AU
             0 THOMAS X/AU
L2           0 BOTT R/AU OR BRANDSTADT K/AU OR KOLLAR C/AU OR LANE
T/AU OR LILE
               S D/AU OR SALDJENO M/AU OR THOMAS X/AU

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                      SINCE FILE
TOTAL
                                                               ENTRY
SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                             0.14
31.44

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)                SINCE FILE
TOTAL
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SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                             0.00       -
4.10
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 24 Jun 2009  VOL 150 ISS 26
FILE LAST UPDATED: 23 Jun 2009  (20090623/ED)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED:  Apr 2009
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE:  Apr 2009
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CAplus now includes complete International Patent Classification (IPC)
reclassification data for the third quarter of 2008.

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liles d/au or saldjeno m/au or thomas x/au
            43 BOTT R/AU
             0 BRANDSTADT K/AU
             0 KOLLAR C/AU
             9 LANE T/AU
             6 LILES D/AU
             0 SALDJENO M/AU
            79 THOMAS X/AU
L3         137 BOTT R/AU OR BRANDSTADT K/AU OR KOLLAR C/AU OR LANE
T/AU OR LILE
               S D/AU OR SALDJENO M/AU OR THOMAS X/AU

=> s l3 and (emulsion or inversion or phase inversion or active or
silicone or controlled release or sustained release or substrate)
        222808 EMULSION
        136348 EMULSIONS
        270452 EMULSION
                 (EMULSION OR EMULSIONS)
         80265 INVERSION
          4294 INVERSIONS
         82635 INVERSION
                 (INVERSION OR INVERSIONS)
```

```
       1994872 PHASE
        405484 PHASES
       2164810 PHASE
                 (PHASE OR PHASES)
         80265 INVERSION
          4294 INVERSIONS
         82635 INVERSION
                 (INVERSION OR INVERSIONS)
          4458 PHASE INVERSION
                 (PHASE(W)INVERSION)
       1103522 ACTIVE
          1581 ACTIVES
       1104443 ACTIVE
                 (ACTIVE OR ACTIVES)
        118488 SILICONE
         66804 SILICONES
        156539 SILICONE
                 (SILICONE OR SILICONES)
        659187 CONTROLLED
             1 CONTROLLEDS
        659187 CONTROLLED
                 (CONTROLLED OR CONTROLLEDS)
        555978 RELEASE
         27729 RELEASES
        572953 RELEASE
                 (RELEASE OR RELEASES)
         32356 CONTROLLED RELEASE
                 (CONTROLLED(W)RELEASE)
         92735 SUSTAINED
        555978 RELEASE
         27729 RELEASES
        572953 RELEASE
                 (RELEASE OR RELEASES)
         22742 SUSTAINED RELEASE
                 (SUSTAINED(W)RELEASE)
       1137140 SUBSTRATE
        497312 SUBSTRATES
       1399228 SUBSTRATE
                 (SUBSTRATE OR SUBSTRATES)
L4          11 L3 AND (EMULSION OR INVERSION OR PHASE INVERSION OR
ACTIVE OR
               SILICONE OR CONTROLLED RELEASE OR SUSTAINED RELEASE OR
SUBSTRATE
               )

=> d 1-11 ibib hit

L4   ANSWER 1 OF 11  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:          2007:369014  CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:           146:397339
TITLE:                     Structure determination and analysis of a
bacterial
                           chymotrypsin from Cellulomonas bogoriensis
AUTHOR(S):                 Shaw, A.; Saldajeno, M. L.; Kolkman, M. A.
B.; Jones,
                           B. E.; Bott, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE:          Genencor, Palo Alto, CA, 94304, USA
```

SOURCE: Acta Crystallographica, Section F: Structural Biology
and Crystallization Communications (2007), F63(4),
266-269
CODEN: ACSFCL; ISSN: 1744-3091
URL:
http://journals.iucr.org/f/issues/2007/04/00/fw51
28/fw5128.pdf
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (online computer file)
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AU Shaw, A.; Saldajeno, M. L.; Kolkman, M. A. B.; Jones, B. E.; Bott, R.
AB The crystal structure of cellulomonadin, a secreted chymotrypsin from the alkalophile, C. bogoriensis, was determined using data to 1.78 Å resolution and refined to a crystallog. R factor of 0.167. The crystal structure revealed a large P1 substrate specificity pocket, as expected for chymotrypsins. The structure was compared with close structural homologs. This comparison did not reveal clear reasons for the alkali tolerance of the enzyme, but the greater compactness of the structure and lowered H-bonding may play a role.
IT Enzyme functional sites
(active; of cellulomonadin, a bacterial chymotrypsin from Cellulomonas bogoriensis)

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:764936 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:43101
TITLE: AFCEE/ESTCP technical protocol for enhanced reductive
dechlorination using soluble carbohydrates
AUTHOR(S): Lutes, C.; D'Amato, V.; Liles, D.; Hansen, M.; Palmer, P.; Hansen, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Arcadis, Durham, NC, USA
SOURCE: In Situ and On-Site Bioremediation, Proceedings of the
International In Situ and On-Site Bioremediation
Symposium, 7th, Orlando, FL, United States, June 2-5,
2003 (2004), 210-216. Editor(s): Magar, Victor S.;
Kelley, Mark E. Battelle Press: Columbus, Ohio.
CODEN: 69FRQR; ISBN: 1-57477-139-6
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (computer optical disk)
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT
AU Lutes, C.; D'Amato, V.; Liles, D.; Hansen, M.; Palmer, P.; Hansen, J.
AB A protocol document for enhanced reductive dechlorination of chlorinated aliphatic compds. (CAHs) using soluble carbohydrates (Suthersan et al., 2002) has been prepared under funding from ESTCP and AFCEE. The protocol is based on our experience at field pilot and full scale at more than 130 com and federal sites and on the experiences of others as presented in the literature. A detailed dataset collected from demonstration sites at Hanscom and Vandenberg Air Force Bases contributed to the development of the protocol. Detailed engineering guidance for implementation of the technol. using a variety of food grade soluble carbohydrate substrates is presented. The protocol was modeled on the widely used AFCEE protocols for natural attenuation and bioventing, and includes guidance on the following: • Site selection • Selection of a suitable carbon substrate for a given set of site conditions • Delivery system design, including allowances for heterogeneity • Quant. factors to consider in calculating the initial carbon substrate dose • Process monitoring feedback that can be used to optimize substrate delivery • System modifications to address site-specific issues of pH, salinity, etc.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:472422 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:274947
TITLE: A novel combination of two classic catalytic schemes
AUTHOR(S): Shaw, A.; Bott, R.; Vonrhein, C.; Bricogne, G.; Power, S.; Day, A. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Genencor International Inc., Palo Alto, CA, 94304, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Biology (2002), 320(2), 303-309
CODEN: JMOBAK; ISSN: 0022-2836
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT
AU Shaw, A.; Bott, R.; Vonrhein, C.; Bricogne, G.; Power, S.; Day, A. G.
AB The crystal structure of an alk. Bacillus cellulase catalytic core, from glucoside hydrolase family 5, reveals a novel combination of the catalytic machinery of two classic textbook enzymes. The enzyme has the expected two glutamate residues in close proximity to one another in the active-site that are typical of retaining cellulases. However, the proton donor, glutamate 139 is also unexpectedly a member of a serine-histidine-glutamate catalytic triad, forming a novel combination of catalytic machineries. Structure and sequence anal. of

glucoside hydrolase family 5 reveal that the triad is highly conserved, but with variations at the equivalent of the serine position. The authors speculate that the purpose of this novel catalytic triad is to control the protonation of the acid/base glutamate, facilitating the first step of the catalytic reaction, protonation of the substrate, by the proton donor glutamate. If correct, this will be a novel use for a catalytic triad.

ST cellulase 103 active site crystal structure Bacillus
IT Bacillus (bacterium genus)
(active site Glu-Glu and Ser-His-Glu triad combination in cellulase 103 of Bacillus)
IT Enzyme functional sites
(active; active site Glu-Glu and Ser-His-Glu triad combination in cellulase 103 of Bacillus)
IT Conformation
(protein; active site Glu-Glu and Ser-His-Glu triad combination in cellulase 103 of Bacillus)
IT 9012-54-8, Cellulase
RL: PRP (Properties)
(103; active site Glu-Glu and Ser-His-Glu triad combination in cellulase 103 of Bacillus)
IT 56-45-1, L-Serine, biological studies 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid,
biological studies 71-00-1, L-Histidine, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study)
(active site Glu-Glu and Ser-His-Glu triad combination in cellulase 103 of Bacillus)

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:720906 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:140054
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:24853a,24856a
TITLE: Distribution of carboxypeptidase M on lymphoid and myeloid cells parallels the other zinc-dependent proteases CD10 and CD13
AUTHOR(S): de Saint-Vis, B.; Cupillard, L.; Pandrau-Garcia, D.; Ho, S.; Renard, N.; Grouard, G.; Duvert, V.; Thomas, X.; Galizzi, J. P.; et al.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory Immunological Research, Schering-Plough, Dardilly, Fr.
SOURCE: Blood (1995), 86(3), 1098-105
CODEN: BLOOAW; ISSN: 0006-4971
PUBLISHER: Saunders
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AU de Saint-Vis, B.; Cupillard, L.; Pandrau-Garcia, D.; Ho, S.; Renard, N.;
Grouard, G.; Duvert, V.; Thomas, X.; Galizzi, J. P.; et al.
AB Monoclonal antibody (MoAb) M27 was generated after immunization of mice with the human B-lineage acute lymphoblastic leukemia cell line Pre-ALP. Under reducing conditions, MoAb M27

precipitated a 60-kD surface-membrane mol. from Pre-ALP cells. Expression cloning of Pre-ALP cDNA showed that M27 recognizes carboxypeptidase M (CPM), a cell-surface, zinc-dependent protease known to cleave off basic C-terminal amino acids from peptide hormones. Using M27 antibody, CPM was detected only at discrete B lymphocyte developmental stages, namely on committed precursors and on germinal center cells. CPM was also expressed on mature T cells, mainly after activation. These results provide the first description of a carboxypeptidase on lymphoid cells. In addition, CPM was found on granulocytes and monocytes, but not on their progenitors. Strikingly, CPM was present only on CD38+ cells, irresp. of lineage affiliation. Of interest, CPM displayed a largely overlapping distribution with the CD10 and CD13 peptidases, with which it shares common substrates (enkephalins, bradykinin). Collectively, the present data show a previously unrecognized distribution pattern of CPM on lymphoid and myeloid cells and suggest that CPM may cooperate with CD10 and CD13 to regulate biol. activity of peptide hormones on leukocytes.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:657239 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 123:62923
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 123:11149a,11152a
TITLE: Determination of thickness maps of thin coatings by
EDS EPMA
AUTHOR(S): Benhayoune, H.; Jbara, O.; Thomas, X.; Cazaux, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: LASSI, Faculte Sciences, Reims, 51062, Fr.
SOURCE: X-Ray Spectrometry (1995), 24(3), 147-51
CODEN: XRSPAX; ISSN: 0049-8246
PUBLISHER: Wiley
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AU Benhayoune, H.; Jbara, O.; Thomas, X.; Cazaux, J.
AB A new exptl. procedure for the measurement of the thickness of thin coatings on substrates is presented. Based on the exptl. determination of the electron backscattering coefficient η (via the measurement of the elec. current of the correctly polarized specimen holder), the number of reference specimens to be used for the calibration during measurements can be reduced. Thickness maps free of artifacts associated with local changes in the substrate composition illustrate the proposed methods.
IT 7440-50-8, Copper, properties 11099-19-7
RL: PRP (Properties)
(substrate; determination of thickness maps of thin coatings by EDS
EPMA)

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:503292 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:103292
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 119:18436h,18437a
TITLE: Inhibition of endotoxin-mediated activation

of

endothelial cells by a perfluorocarbon emulsion

AUTHOR(S): Lane, T.; Smith, D.; Wancewicz, E.; Funk, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., UCSD, La Jolla, CA, USA
SOURCE: Biomaterials, Artificial Cells, and Immobilization Biotechnology (1993), 21(2), 163-72
CODEN: BACBEU; ISSN: 1055-7172
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

TI Inhibition of endotoxin-mediated activation of endothelial cells by a perfluorocarbon emulsion

AU Lane, T.; Smith, D.; Wancewicz, E.; Funk, R.

AB Endothelial cell (EC) activation plays a key role in the inflammatory response by promoting the margination of leukocytes in inflamed loci. Augmented leukocyte margination to activated EC is mediated by the increased display of leukocyte adhesion mols. on EC surface membranes. The biocompatibility of synthetic oxygen-transport fluids is intimately linked to EC function, since one of the first tissues encountered by such fluids is the vascular endothelium. The effect of a phospholipid-based perfluorocarbon emulsion containing 90% w/v perfluorooctyl bromide (perflubron, PFOB) on EC activation was investigated. Human umbilical vein EC(HUVEC) were activated by interleukin-1 (IL-1), tumor necrosis factor (TNF), or E. coli endotoxin (LPS) in the presence or absence of up to 20%, w/v perflubron. HUVEC activation was monitored by the extent of up-regulation of expression of intracellular adhesion mol.-1 (ICAM) and endothelial-leukocyte adhesion mol.-1 (ELAM). Exposure of HUVEC to perflubron did not alter the up-regulation of ICAM or ELAM in response to IL-1 or TNF. However, at 10% perflubron ICAM up-regulation in response to LPS was inhibited by 95%. ELAM expression was similarly affected. The concentration of perflubron required to diminish LPS-induced up-regulation by 50% was 6.0% The inhibitory effect of 10% perflubron was overcome by >1 µg/mL LPS and the inhibitory effect was attenuated by adding perflubron to the cultures after LPS. In agreement with the above, addnl. expts. showed that incubation of LPS with perflubron prevented LPS-induced stimulation of TNF synthesis by a murine macrophage (RAW) cell line. It is concluded that: (1) perflubron neither activates HUVEC nor interferes with HUVEC activation by IL-1 or TNF, (2) perflubron prevented HUVEC activation by LPS in a dose and time-dependent manner, (3) perflubron prevented LPS-induced activation of more than one cell line. Taken together, the data suggest that perflubron may bind and sequester limited concns. of LPS. Whether this property of perflubron also occurs upon in vivo infusion and whether it might be clin. useful in preventing some of the adverse effects of endotoxemia are unknown.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:523594 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:123594

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 117:21253a,21256a
TITLE: Preliminary results on multiple angular detection
Auger spectroscopy
AUTHOR(S): Cazaux, J.; Bardoux, T.; Mouze, D.; Patat, J. M.;
Salace, G.; Thomas, X.; Toth, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: LASSI, Fac. Sci., Reims, 51062, Fr.
SOURCE: Surface and Interface Analysis (1992), 19(1-12), 197-9
CODEN: SIANDQ; ISSN: 0142-2421
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AU Cazaux, J.; Bardoux, T.; Mouze, D.; Patat, J. M.; Salace, G.; Thomas,
X.; Toth, J.
ST Auger electron spectroscopy multiple angle detection; carbon detection
aluminum film silicon Auger; aluminum detection simultaneous silicon
substrate Auger; silicon detection simultaneous aluminum film
Auger; surface structure detn multiple angle Auger
IT Surface structure
(determination of, of aluminum layer/silicon substrate structure by
Auger electron spectroscopy with multiple angle detection)
IT 7440-44-0, Carbon, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detection of, as contaminant on aluminum layer/silicon
substrate structure by Auger electron spectroscopy with
multiple angle detection)
IT 7440-21-3, Silicon, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detection of, simultaneously with aluminum in aluminum
overlayer/silicon substrate structure by Auger electron
spectroscopy with multiple angle detection)
IT 7429-90-5, Aluminum, analysis
RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study)
(detection of, simultaneously with silicon in aluminum layer/silicon
substrate by Auger electron spectroscopy with multiple angle
detection)

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:463476 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 115:63476
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 115:10735a,10738a
TITLE: Scatter diagram application to thickness mapping in
thin film microanalysis
AUTHOR(S): Cazaux, J.; Jbara, O.; Thomas, X.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Anal. Solides, Surf. Interfaces, Fac. Sci.,
Reims, 51062, Fr.
SOURCE: Institute of Physics Conference Series (1990),
98(EMAG-MICRO 89, Vol. 1), 323-6

CODEN: IPCSEP; ISSN: 0951-3248
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AU Cazaux, J.; Jbara, O.; Thomas, X.
AB Multielemental coatings on bulk substrates of foreign compn. are investigated by scanning energy-dispersive x-ray emission microscopy and the results are analyzed using the Auger formalism. The application of scatter diagram technique on profiles (or images) allows to obtain not only characteristic profiles (or images) related to the elemental composition of the overlayers (and the various phases composing them) but also profiles (or images) related to partial or total thickness change (such as isothickness imaging) thus adding a new dimension (the thickness) to the capability of this technique. This method may be applied to EELS and energy-dispersive x-ray anal. of unsupported thin films in a scanning transmission electron microscope.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:2205 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:2205
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 98:407a,410a
TITLE: Three-dimensional structure of the complex of the Rhizopus chinensis carboxyl proteinase and pepstatin at 2.5 Å resolution
AUTHOR(S): Bott, R.; Subramanian, E.; Davies, D. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. Mol. Biol., Natl. Inst. Arthritis, Diabetes, Dig. Kidney Dis., Bethesda, MD, 20205, USA
SOURCE: Biochemistry (1982), 21(26), 6956-62
CODEN: BICHAW; ISSN: 0006-2960
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AU Bott, R.; Subramanian, E.; Davies, D. R.
AB An x-ray diffraction anal. was carried out a 2.5-Å resoln. of the 3-dimensional structure of R. chinensis carboxyl proteinase complexed with pepstatin. The resulting model of the complex supports the previously published hypothesis that statine (3-hydroxy-4-amino-6-methylheptanoic acid) approaches an analog of the transition state for catalysis. The way in which pepstatin binds to the enzyme can be extended to provide a model of substrate binding and a model of the transition-state complex. This in turn has led to a proposed mechanism of action based on general acid-base catalysis with no covalent intermediates. These predictions are in general agreement with kinetic studies using several carboxyl proteinases, which together with their sequence homol. and their common 3-dimensional structures suggest that this mechanism can be extrapolated to all carboxyl proteinases.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1977:513844 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 87:113844

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 87:18057a,18060a
TITLE: Crystallographic study of turkey egg-white lysozyme
and its complex with a disaccharide
AUTHOR(S): Sarma, R.; Bott, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., State Univ. New York, Stony Brook, NY,
USA
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Biology (1977), 113(3), 555-65
CODEN: JMOBAK; ISSN: 0022-2836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AU Sarma, R.; Bott, R.
AB The crystal structure of turkey egg-white lysozyme (I) detd. by the mol. replacement method at 5 Å resolution, was refined to 2.8 Å resolution and a model was built to fit the electron d. A comparison of the coordinates with those of hen I indicate a root-mean-square deviation of 1.6 Åe for all the main-chain and side-chain atoms. A significant difference is observed in the region of residues 98-115. The mols. are packed in this crystal form with the entire length of the active cleft positioned in the vicinity of the crystallog. 6-fold axis and is not blocked by neighboring mols. A difference electron-d. map calculated between crystals of turkey I soaked in N-acetylglucosaminyl-N-acetylmuramic acid and the native I crystals showed a strong pos. peak at subsite C, a weak pos. peak at subsite D, and 2 strong peaks that correspond to the subsite E and a new subsite F'. This new subsite F' is different from the subsite F predicted for the 6th saccharide from model building with hen I. The interactions between the saccharides bound at subsites E and F' and the I mols. are discussed.

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1976:573483 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 85:173483
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 85:27713a,27716a
TITLE: Crystal structure of turkey egg-white lysozyme:
results of the molecular replacement method at 5 Å
resolution
AUTHOR(S): Bott, R.; Sarma, R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Biochem., State Univ. New York, Stony Brook, NY,
USA
SOURCE: Journal of Molecular Biology (1976), 106(4), 1037-46
CODEN: JMOBAK; ISSN: 0022-2836
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AU Bott, R.; Sarma, R.
AB Turkey egg-white lysozyme (I) differs from hen egg-white I in its primary structure in 7 of the 129 residues. The rotational and translational parameters were determined relating the known coordinates of hen egg-white I to the turkey I. The rotational

parameters were determined using the rotation function; the translational parameters were determined by placing the properly rotated mol. systematically at all positions within the unit cell and searching for those positions producing few intermol. contacts between the α-C atoms of 1 mol. and all its neighbors. These parameters were refined by minimizing the conventional R factor between observed and calculated structure amplitudes. The final rotational and translational parameters give an R value of 46.7% for reflections with d spacings between 6 Å and 12 Å and have 7 intermol. contacts closer than 5 Å between the α-C atoms of 1 mol. and all its neighbors. An electron d. map was calculated at 5 Å resolution; the packing of the mols. in this form appears to present the entire length of the active cleft in the vicinity of the crystallographic 6-fold axis and does not appear to be blocked by neighboring mols.

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     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:28:13 ON 24 JUN 2009
L1             4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MECHANIC AND
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EMULSIFICATION)
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                 D 1-4 IBIB HIT

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D/AU OR
                 SALDJENO M/AU OR THOMAS X/AU

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SALDJENO
                 M/AU OR THOMAS X/AU
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information
NEWS 6 APR 26 USPATFULL and USPAT2 enhanced with patent assignment/reassignment information
NEWS 7 APR 28 CAS patent authority coverage expanded
NEWS 8 APR 28 ENCOMPLIT/ENCOMPLIT2 search fields enhanced
NEWS 9 APR 28 Limits doubled for structure searching in CAS REGISTRY
NEWS 10 MAY 08 STN Express, Version 8.4, now available
NEWS 11 MAY 11 STN on the Web enhanced
NEWS 12 MAY 11 BEILSTEIN substance information now available on STN Easy
NEWS 13 MAY 14 DGENE, PCTGEN and USGENE enhanced with increased limits for exact sequence match searches and introduction of free HIT display format
NEWS 14 MAY 15 INPADOCDB and INPAFAMDB enhanced with Chinese legal status data
NEWS 15 MAY 28 CAS databases on STN enhanced with NANO super role
in
records back to 1992
NEWS 16 JUN 01 CAS REGISTRY Source of Registration (SR) searching enhanced on STN
NEWS 17 JUN 26 NUTRACEUT and PHARMAML no longer updated

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NEWS 19 JUN 29 EPFULL adds SLART to AB, MCLM, and TI fields

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=> s emulsion and phase inversion and silicone and protein
        222917 EMULSION
        136400 EMULSIONS
        270585 EMULSION
                 (EMULSION OR EMULSIONS)
       1996106 PHASE
        405666 PHASES
       2166126 PHASE
                 (PHASE OR PHASES)
         80302 INVERSION
          4296 INVERSIONS
         82673 INVERSION
                 (INVERSION OR INVERSIONS)
          4464 PHASE INVERSION
                 (PHASE(W)INVERSION)
        118599 SILICONE
         66806 SILICONES
        156651 SILICONE
                 (SILICONE OR SILICONES)
       2322978 PROTEIN
       1641873 PROTEINS
       2716520 PROTEIN
                 (PROTEIN OR PROTEINS)
L1            0 EMULSION AND PHASE INVERSION AND SILICONE AND PROTEIN

=> s emulsion and phase inversion
        222917 EMULSION
        136400 EMULSIONS
        270585 EMULSION
                 (EMULSION OR EMULSIONS)
       1996106 PHASE
        405666 PHASES
       2166126 PHASE
                 (PHASE OR PHASES)
         80302 INVERSION
          4296 INVERSIONS
         82673 INVERSION
                 (INVERSION OR INVERSIONS)
          4464 PHASE INVERSION
                 (PHASE(W)INVERSION)
L2          968 EMULSION AND PHASE INVERSION

=> s l2 and silicone
        118599 SILICONE
         66806 SILICONES
        156651 SILICONE
                 (SILICONE OR SILICONES)
L3           35 L2 AND SILICONE
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L3 ANSWER 20 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:246507 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:267787
TITLE: Method for forming a silicone coating on a substrate
INVENTOR(S): Aguadisch, Louis Michel Jacques; Fonta, Frederique;
Mallard, Claire
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dow Corning France S.A., Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1088540	A1	20010404	EP 2000-308128	20000918
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2001131021	A	20010515	JP 2000-294613	20000927
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			EP 1999-402378 A	19990929

TI Method for forming a silicone coating on a substrate
AB The method is done by depositing a water-in-silicone oil emulsion comprising 1 to 10% of a surfactant, 9 to 65% of a volatile silicone fluid and 28 to 90% of an aqueous phase onto a substrate. Shear stress is then applied to the composition to distribute the composition on the substrate. As the shear stress is applied, the emulsion breaks and inverts to a silicone coating on the substrate. This method provides a novel method of delivering a silicone coating on a substrate. It also provides a delivery vehicle for a variety of water soluble and oil soluble actives.
ST silicone emulsion coating phase inversion; coating process silicone emulsion coating phase inversion; water in oil silicone emulsion coating phase inversion
IT Coating process
(method for forming a silicone coating on a substrate)
IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(method for forming a silicone coating on a substrate)
IT 541-02-6, Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane 28349-86-2, Octamethyltrisiloxane polymer 31900-57-9D, Dimethylsilanediol polymer,

trimethylsilyl-terminated
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material
use); USES (Uses)
(method for forming a silicone coating on a substrate)
IT 42557-10-8, Trimethylsilyl-terminated polydimethylsiloxane
RL: PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES
(Uses)
(method for forming a silicone coating on a substrate)
IT 145686-74-4, Laurylmethicone copolyol
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; method for forming a silicone coating on a substrate)

AB The method is done by depositing a water-in-silicone oil emulsion comprising 1 to 10% of a surfactant, 9 to 65% of a volatile silicone fluid and 28 to 90% of an aqueous phase onto a substrate. Shear stress is then applied to the composition to distribute the composition on the substrate. As the shear stress is applied, the emulsion breaks and inverts to a silicone coating on the substrate. This method provides a novel method of delivering a silicone coating on a substrate. It also provides a delivery vehicle for a variety of water soluble and oil soluble actives.

REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 21 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:73392 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:136444
TITLE: Method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids and MQ resin mixtures
INVENTOR(S): Berthiaume, Marianne D.; Merrifield, James H.; Riccio, Donna A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 12 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. 5,578,298.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6180117	B1	20010130	US 1995-385293	19950210
US 5683625	A	19971104	US 1994-250124	19940527
US 5578298	A	19961126	US 1994-321640	19941011
GB 2289686	A	19951129	GB 1995-9168	

19950505
GB 2289686 B 19980909
DE 19518449 A1 19951130 DE 1995-19518449
19950519
JP 08059994 A 19960305 JP 1995-120294
19950519
JP 4153566 B2 20080924
FR 2720401 A1 19951201 FR 1995-6094
19950523
FR 2720401 B1 19990924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-250124 A2
19940527
US 1994-321640 A2
19941011
US 1995-385293 A
19950210
TI Method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids and MQ resin mixtures
AB Microemulsion compns. comprising MQ resins and microemulsifiable amino silicone fluids or gums and a surfactant having a high phase inversion temperature, the microemulsions formed therewith, a means for preparing said microemulsions, and personal care products comprising said microemulsions are disclosed. While warming to 70°, 16 parts of an aminofunctional silicone (linear, trimethylsilyl terminated, -(CH2)3-NH-CH2 -CH2 -NH2, viscosity of 150 to 400 cSt, amine content of 0.12 meq/gr.) was mixed with 8 parts Tergitol TMN-6. Part I water (16 parts) was then added dropwise at 70° after water addition was complete, 1 part of acetic acid was added. The mixture thickened and became translucent Part II water (58 parts) was then added rapidly with good agitation. Upon cooling, a microemulsion having an ATM haze number of about 40 was obtained. A conditioning or 2 in 1 shampoo was prepared from the following components: deionized water 33.89, hydroxyethyl cellulose 2.0, ammonium lauryl sulfate 15.38 (as 26% solution), ammonium laureth sulfate 21.43 (as 28% solution), cocamidopropyl betaine 11.43 (as a 35% solution), Dowicil 200 0.2, silicone microemulsion 5.0, citric acid q.s. to adjust pH, lauramide DEA 3.5, cetrimonium chloride 6.67, fragrance 0.5%
ST microemulsion amino silicone fluid MQ resin
IT Resins
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(MQ; method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids
and MQ resin mixts.)
IT Polysiloxanes, reactions
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(amino; method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids and MQ resin mixts.)
IT Hair preparations
(conditioners; method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids and MQ resin mixts.)
IT Shampoos
(conditioning; method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids and MQ resin mixts.)
IT Particle size
Surfactants

(method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids
and
MQ resin mixts.)
IT Emulsions
(microemulsions; method of preparing microemulsions of amino
silicone fluids and MQ resin mixts.)
IT 51229-78-8, Dowicil 200 60828-78-6, Tergitol TMN-6.
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES
(Uses)
(method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids
and
MQ resin mixts.)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, reactions 64-18-6, Formic acid,
reactions
64-19-7, Acetic acid, reactions 79-09-4, Propionic acid,
reactions
79-14-1, Glycolic acid, reactions 2235-54-3, Ammonium lauryl
sulfate
7647-01-0, Hydrochloric acid, reactions 7697-37-2, Nitric
acid,
reactions 7803-60-3, Hypophosphoric acid 9002-93-1, Triton
x405
9004-98-2, Oleth 20 32612-48-9, Ammonium laureth sulfate
RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
(method of preparing microemulsions of amino silicone fluids
and
MQ resin mixts.)

AB Microemulsion compns. comprising MQ resins and microemulsifiable amino silicone fluids or gums and a surfactant having a high phase inversion temperature, the microemulsions formed therewith, a means for preparing said microemulsions, and personal care products comprising said microemulsions are disclosed. While warming to 70°, 16 parts of an aminofunctional silicone (linear, trimethylsilyl terminated, -(CH2)3-NH-CH2 -CH2 -NH2, viscosity of 150 to 400 cSt, amine content of 0.12 meq/gr.) was mixed with 8 parts Tergitol TMN-6. Part I water (16 parts) was then added dropwise at 70° after water addition was complete, 1 part of acetic acid was added. The mixture thickened and became translucent Part II water (58 parts) was then added rapidly with good agitation. Upon cooling, a microemulsion having an ATM haze number of about 40 was obtained. A conditioning or 2 in 1 shampoo was prepared from the following components: deionized water 33.89, hydroxyethyl cellulose 2.0, ammonium lauryl sulfate 15.38 (as 26% solution), ammonium laureth sulfate 21.43 (as 28% solution), cocamidopropyl betaine 11.43 (as a 35% solution), Dowicil 200 0.2, silicone microemulsion 5.0, citric acid q.s. to adjust pH, lauramide DEA 3.5, cetrimonium chloride 6.67, fragrance 0.5%

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES
AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE
RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 22 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:869936 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:6894

TITLE: Electrolyte stability of silicone-acrylic emulsions

AUTHOR(S): Sun, Zhongxin; Li, Jihang; Li, Yi; Pan, Qing; Liu, Jixian; Ding, Wenguang
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institute, Shandong Qilu Petrochemical Co., 255400, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Tuliao Gongye (2000), 30(10), 6-8
CODEN: TLKYD5; ISSN: 0253-4312
PUBLISHER: Huagongbu Tuliao Gongye Yanjiuso
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Chinese

TI Electrolyte stability of silicone-acrylic emulsions

AB Emulsions were prepared by core-shell emulsion polymerization and phase inversion from mixts. of silicone macromols., Me methacrylate, Bu methacrylate, Bu acrylate, and acrylic acid. Mixts. of anionic and nonionic emulsifiers improved the polymerization stability and electrolyte stability. Increasing the ratio of hard monomers and decreasing the amount of carboxy monomers improved the electrolyte stability.

ST silicone acrylic emulsion electrolyte stability; vinyl macromol silicone copolymer emulsion

IT Coating materials
Electrolytes
(electrolyte stability of silicone-acrylic emulsions)

IT Polymerization
(inverse emulsion; electrolyte stability of silicone-acrylic emulsions)

IT Polysiloxanes, properties
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(macromol., polymers with acrylic monomers; electrolyte stability of silicone-acrylic emulsions)

IT Macromonomers
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(silicone, polymers with acrylic monomers; electrolyte stability of silicone-acrylic emulsions)

IT 51981-89-6DP, Acrylic acid-Butyl acrylate-Butyl methacrylate-Methyl methacrylate copolymer, polymers with silicone macromol.
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(electrolyte stability of silicone-acrylic emulsions)

AB Emulsions were prepared by core-shell emulsion polymerization and phase inversion from mixts. of silicone macromols., Me methacrylate, Bu methacrylate, Bu acrylate, and acrylic acid. Mixts. of anionic and nonionic emulsifiers improved the polymerization stability and electrolyte stability. Increasing the ratio of hard monomers and decreasing the amount of carboxy monomers improved the electrolyte stability.

L3 ANSWER 23 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:683226 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:300179
TITLE: Production method of amino-modified silicone emulsions
INVENTOR(S): Kuwata, Satoshi; Nezu, Yukiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Shin-Etsu Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11292977	A	19991026	JP 1998-111488	19980407
JP 3353697	B2	20021203		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-111488 19980407

TI Production method of amino-modified silicone emulsions

AB The title method comprises adding phase inversion water to mixts. of amino-modified silicones and nonionic surfactants and causing phase transition under high shear from water-in-oil type to oil-in-water type emulsions, performing a first kneading of the nonfluid gels which are obtained, then adding aqueous acidic solns. to the first kneaded material and obtaining a concentrated paste of viscosity (25°) 1,000-10,000,000 cP, performing a second kneading, and optionally adding and mixing in dilution water. The amino-modified siloxanes comprise R33SiO(SiR12O)m(SiR1R2O)nSiR33 [R1 = C1-20 monovalent organic group; R2 = R4(NR5R6)pNR7R8; R4 = C1-6 alkylene; R5, R7, R8 = H, C1-10 monovalent organic group; R6 = C1-4 alkylene; p = 0-6; R3 = R1, R2, OR9; R9 = H, C1-6 alkylene]. The emulsions have good stability to shearing during dilution

ST amino modified siloxane emulsion

IT Polysiloxanes, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(amino-containing; production method of amino-modified silicone emulsions)

IT Surfactants
(nonionic; production method of amino-modified silicone emulsions)

IT Emulsions
(production method of amino-modified silicone emulsions)

IT 156623-21-1D, 3-[(2-Aminoethyl)aminopropyl]methylsilanediol-dimethylsilanediol copolymer, methoxy-terminated 158465-66-8D, 3-Aminopropylmethylsilanediol-dimethylsilanediol copolymer, hydroxy-terminated
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered

material
use); USES (Uses)
(production method of amino-modified silicone emulsions
)
IT 24938-91-8, Polyoxyethylene tridecyl ether 26183-52-8,
Polyoxyethylene
decyl ether
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(production method of amino-modified silicone emulsions
)
AB The title method comprises adding phase inversion water to mixts. of amino-modified silicones and nonionic surfactants and causing phase transition under high shear from water-in-oil type to oil-in-water type emulsions, performing a first kneading of the nonfluid gels which are obtained, then adding aqueous acidic solns. to the first kneaded material and obtaining a concentrated paste of viscosity (25°) 1,000-10,000,000 cP, performing a second kneading, and optionally adding and mixing in dilution water. The amino-modified siloxanes comprise R33SiO(SiR12O)m(SiR1R2O)nSiR33 [R1 = C1-20 monovalent organic group; R2 = R4(NR5R6)pNR7R8; R4 = C1-6 alkylene; R5, R7, R8 = H, C1-10 monovalent organic group; R6 = C1-4 alkylene; p = 0-6; R3 = R1, R2, OR9; R9 = H, C1-6 alkylene]. The emulsions have good stability to shearing during dilution

L3 ANSWER 24 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:742053 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:29038
TITLE: Silicone emulsions for hair preparations
INVENTOR(S): Horie, Yutaka; Sato, Akinori
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toshiba Silicone Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10306013	A	19981117	JP 1997-116775	19970507
JP 3367863	B2	20030120		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1997-116775 19970507
TI Silicone emulsions for hair preparations
AB Oil-in-water silicone emulsions are obtained by mixing polyorganosiloxanes with surfactants, followed by adding water to the point of phase inversion and further diluting the blend with water. The obtained product contains particles with a controlled size and remains stable. A milky white emulsion containing polydimethylsiloxane (200 cSt at 25°) 36, polydimethylsiloxane (2+107 cSt at 25°) 24, polyoxyethylene

lauryl ether 1.2, polyoxyethylene monostearate 3.8, water for phase inversion (70°) 7, and water 35 % was prepared A shampoo contained the above emulsion 3, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 15, lauric acid diethanolamide 5, perfumes 0.2, and deionized water 76.8 %

ST shampoo silicone surfactant emulsion

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(amino-containing; silicone emulsions for hair prepns.)

IT Hair preparations
Shampoos
(silicone emulsions for hair prepns.)

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silicone emulsions for hair prepns.)

IT 112-02-7, Cetyltrimethylammonium chloride 9002-92-0 9004-99-3, Polyoxyethylene monostearate 9005-67-8, Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate 9016-00-6, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer sru 31900-57-9, Dimethylsilanediol homopolymer
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(silicone emulsions for hair prepns.)

AB Oil-in-water silicone emulsions are obtained by mixing polyorganosiloxanes with surfactants, followed by adding water to the point of phase inversion and further diluting the blend with water. The obtained product contains particles with a controlled size and remains stable. A milky white emulsion containing polydimethylsiloxane (200 cSt at 25°) 36, polydimethylsiloxane (2+107 cSt at 25°) 24, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 1.2, polyoxyethylene monostearate 3.8, water for phase inversion (70°) 7, and water 35 % was prepared A shampoo contained the above emulsion 3, polyoxyethylene lauryl ether 15, lauric acid diethanolamide 5, perfumes 0.2, and deionized water 76.8 %

L3 ANSWER 25 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:134973 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:286692
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 128:56661a,56664a
TITLE: Emulsions and equilibrium phase behavior in silicone oil + water + nonionic surfactant mixtures
AUTHOR(S): Binks, B. P.; Dong, J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Chemistry, Surfactant Science Group, University of Hull, Hull, HU6 7RX, UK
SOURCE: Colloids and Surfaces, A: Physicochemical and

Engineering Aspects (1998), 132(2-3), 289-
301
CODEN: CPEAEH; ISSN: 0927-7757
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
TI Emulsions and equilibrium phase behavior in silicone
oil + water + nonionic surfactant mixtures
AB Several aspects of the emulsion and equilibrium phase behavior of mixts. of water, non-ionic surfactant (CnEm) and silicone oil (PDMS) have been studied. Emulsions may be inverted from oil-in-water to water-in-oil on increasing the temperature or the concentration of NaCl electrolyte. The apparent phase inversion temperature (PIT) increases with an increase in the number of oxyethylene groups in the surfactant (Em), and decreases with increasing surfactant alkyl chain length (Cn). The PIT also decreases on adding NaCl but increases on adding tetrabutylammonium bromide as electrolyte. Emulsions were very unstable to coalescence around the conditions of phase inversion using C12E3. For systems containing equal vols. of water and oil at equilibrium, two phase-three phase-two phase transitions are seen for certain surfactants. The extent of solubilization of PDMS into surfactant aggregates containing these hydrogenated surfactants however is quite low (<3 volume). The composition of the third phase changes from mainly surfactant+water in the case of C12E3 to mainly surfactant + oil in the case of the surfactant C16P8E1 (P being a propyleneoxide group). Ests. of the monomeric solubility of surfactant in PDMS at different temps. are given.
ST emulsion equil phase inversion nonionic
surfactant; water silicone oil nonionic surfactant mixt
IT Chemical chains
Electric conductivity
Emulsions
Phase transition
Solubilization
(emulsions and equilibrium phase behavior in silicone
oil + water + nonionic surfactant mixts.)
IT Polysiloxanes, properties
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP
(Properties);
PROC (Process)
(emulsions and equilibrium phase behavior in silicone
oil + water + nonionic surfactant mixts.)
IT Surfactants
(nonionic; emulsions and equilibrium phase behavior in
silicone oil + water + nonionic surfactant mixts.)
IT 3055-93-4 3055-94-5 3055-95-6, 3,6,9,12,15-
Pentaoxaheptacosan-1-ol
3055-96-7, C12E6 5274-68-0, C12E4 7732-18-5, Water,
properties
23244-49-7, C10E5 37311-01-6 92669-01-7,
3,6,9,12,15-Pentaoxanonacosan-1-ol
RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP
(Properties);
PROC (Process)
(emulsions and equilibrium phase behavior in silicone

oil + water + nonionic surfactant mixts.)

AB Several aspects of the emulsion and equilibrium phase behavior of mixts. of water, non-ionic surfactant (CnEm) and silicone oil (PDMS) have been studied. Emulsions may be inverted from oil-in-water to water-in-oil on increasing the temperature or the concentration of NaCl electrolyte. The apparent phase inversion temperature (PIT) increases with an increase in the number of oxyethylene groups in the surfactant (Em), and decreases with increasing surfactant alkyl chain length (Cn). The PIT also decreases on adding NaCl but increases on adding tetrabutylammonium bromide as electrolyte. Emulsions were very unstable to coalescence around the conditions of phase inversion using C12E3. For systems containing equal vols. of water and oil at equilibrium, two phase-three phase-two phase transitions are seen for certain surfactants. The extent of solubilization of PDMS into surfactant aggregates containing these hydrogenated surfactants however is quite low (<3 volume). The composition of the third phase changes from mainly surfactant+water in the case of C12E3 to mainly surfactant + oil in the case of the surfactant C16P8E1 (P being a propyleneoxide group). Ests. of the monomeric solubility of surfactant in PDMS at different temps. are given.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 26 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:559670 CAPLUS Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:264576

ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 127:51641a,51644a

TITLE: Preparation of miniemulsions

AUTHOR(S): Su, Xiaoyan; Dai, Lerong

CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Phys. Chem., Peking Univ., Beijing, 100871, Peop. Rep. China

SOURCE: Wuli Huaxue Xuebao (1997), 13(8), 741-746 CODEN: WHXUEU; ISSN: 1000-6818

PUBLISHER: Beijing Daxue Chubanshe

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: Chinese

AB For the prepn. of oil-water (O/W) miniemulsions contg. soybean oil and silicone oil, three methods, phase inversion emulsification, D-phase emulsification, and reformed D-phase emulsification were tested by using Brij 92, 97, 98 and Tween 80, 85, 60, 20 and Span 80, 60 mixed surfactants. The O/W miniemulsions of soybean oil and silicone oil can not be formed by phase inversion emulsification method, but can be formed by the other two methods. The results of emulsification showed that if gel emulsion, in which fine oil droplets disperse in continuous phase with high surfactant content, appears during the emulsification process, the O/W miniemulsions can be formed by simply diluting with water.

ST miniemulsion prepn surfactant emulsification; soybean oil miniemulsion prepn; silicone oil miniemulsion prepn

IT Surfactants

(nonionic; preparation of soybean oil and silicone oil miniemulsions in presence of)
IT Emulsions
(preparation of soybean oil and silicone oil miniemulsions in presence of nonionic surfactants)
IT Polysiloxanes, preparation
Soybean oil
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation)
(preparation of soybean oil and silicone oil miniemulsions in presence of surfactants)
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 7732-18-5, Water, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(preparation of soybean oil and silicone oil miniemulsions in presence of nonionic surfactants)
IT 1338-41-6, Span 60 1338-43-8, Span 80 9004-98-2 9005-64-5, Tween 20
9005-65-6, Tween 80 9005-67-8, Tween 60 9005-70-3, Tween 85
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; preparation of soybean oil and silicone oil miniemulsions in presence of)

AB For the prepn. of oil-water (O/W) miniemulsions containing soybean oil and silicone oil, three methods, phase inversion emulsification, D-phase emulsification, and reformed D-phase emulsification were tested by using Brij 92, 97, 98 and Tween 80, 85, 60, 20 and Span 80, 60 mixed surfactants. The O/W miniemulsions of soybean oil and silicone oil can not be formed by phase inversion emulsification method, but can be formed by the other two methods. The results of emulsification showed that if gel emulsion, in which fine oil droplets disperse in continuous phase with high surfactant content, appears during the emulsification process, the O/W miniemulsions can be formed by simply diluting with water.

L3 ANSWER 27 OF 35 CAPLUS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:722560 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:11413
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 126:2363a,2366a
TITLE: Microemulsions of high-viscosity amino silicone fluids and gums and their preparation
INVENTOR(S): Berthiaume, Marianne D.; Merrifield, James H.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): General Electric Company, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 250,124.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 5578298	A	19961126	US 1994-321640	

19941011
    US 5683625   A   19971104   US 1994-250124
19940527
    US 6180117   B1   20010130   US 1995-385293
19950210
    GB 2289686   A   19951129   GB 1995-9168
19950505
    GB 2289686   B   19980909
    DE 19518449   A1   19951130   DE 1995-19518449
19950519
    JP 08059994   A   19960305   JP 1995-120294
19950519
    JP 4153566   B2   20080924
    FR 2720401   A1   19951201   FR 1995-6094
19950523
    FR 2720401   B1   19990924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:   US 1994-250124   A2
19940527
                                           US 1994-321640   A2
19941011
                                           US 1995-385293   A
19950210

TI Microemulsions of high-viscosity amino silicone fluids and gums and their preparation

AB Transparent microemulsion compns. comprising microemulsifiable high-viscosity amino silicone fluids or gums and a surfactant having a high phase-inversion temperature are provided for use in personal care products. Thus, a microemulsion containing 20 weight% linear Me3Si-terminated, pendant H2NCH2CH2NH(CH2)3-containing silicone fluid (viscosity 150 cSt at 25°, amino content 0.55 mequiv/g) was used to prepare a conditioning shampoo containing deionized water 33.89, hydroxyethylcellulose 2.0, 26% ammonium lauryl sulfate solution 15.38, 28% ammonium laureth sulfate solution 21.43, 35% cocoaminopropyl betaine solution 11.43, Dowicil 200 0.2, silicone microemulsion 5.0, lauramide DEA 3.5, cetrimonium chloride 6.67, fragrance 0.5 weight%, and citric acid to adjust the pH.

ST amino silicone microemulsion cosmetic

IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
   RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
      (amino-containing; microemulsions of high-viscosity amino silicone fluids and gums)

IT Cosmetics
   Hair preparations
      (conditioners; microemulsions of high-viscosity amino silicone fluids and gums)

IT Shampoos
      (conditioning; microemulsions of high-viscosity amino silicone fluids and gums)

IT Surfactants
      (microemulsions of high-viscosity amino silicone fluids and gums)

IT Cosmetics
Cosmetics
Emulsions
(microemulsions; microemulsions of high-viscosity amino silicone fluids and gums)
IT 156623-21-1
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microemulsions of high-viscosity amino silicone fluids and gums)
AB Transparent microemulsion compns. comprising microemulsifiable high-viscosity amino silicone fluids or gums and a surfactant having a high phase-inversion temperature are provided for use in personal care products. Thus, a microemulsion containing 20 weight% linear Me3Si-terminated, pendant H2NCH2CH2NH(CH2)3-containing silicone fluid (viscosity 150 cSt at 25°, amino content 0.55 mequiv/g) was used to prepare a conditioning shampoo containing deionized water 33.89, hydroxyethylcellulose 2.0, 26% ammonium lauryl sulfate solution 15.38, 28% ammonium laureth sulfate solution 21.43, 35% coco aminopropyl betaine solution 11.43, Dowicil 200 0.2, silicone microemulsion 5.0, lauramide DEA 3.5, cetrimonium chloride 6.67, fragrance 0.5 weight% and citric acid to adjust the pH.
REFERENCE COUNT: 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 28 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:628564 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:256798
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 125:47795a,47798a
TITLE: Transparent microemulsions for cosmetic or dermatological use
INVENTOR(S): Schreiber, Joerg; Klier, Manfred; Wolf, Florian; Eitrich, Anja; Gohla, Sven
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Beiersdorf A.-G., Germany
SOURCE: Ger. Offen., 12 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
DE 19509079	A1	19960919	DE 1995-19509079	19950315
WO 9628131	A2	19960919	WO 1996-EP968	19960307
WO 9628131	A3	19961107		

W: JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,

NL, PT, SE
EP 814752 A2 19980107 EP 1996-907378
19960307
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
JP 11501641 T 19990209 JP 1996-527247
19960307
WO 9628132 A2 19960919 WO 1996-EP1088
19960314
WO 9628132 A3 19961107
W: JP, US
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC,
NL, PT, SE
EP 814753 A2 19980107 EP 1996-907466
19960314
EP 814753 B1 20021113
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, LI, NL, SE
JP 11501645 T 19990209 JP 1996-527280
19960314
AT 227556 T 20021115 AT 1996-907466
19960314
ES 2185766 T3 20030501 ES 1996-907466
19960314
DE 19629951 A1 19980129 DE 1996-19629951
19960725
EP 820758 A2 19980128 EP 1997-111504
19970708
EP 820758 A3 20001011
EP 820758 B1 20060118
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE,
MC, PT,
IE, FI
AT 315928 T 20060215 AT 1997-111504
19970708
ES 2256868 T3 20060716 ES 1997-111504
19970708
US 6607733 B1 20030819 US 1998-930404
19980120
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 1995-19509079 A
19950315
WO 1996-EP968 W
19960307
WO 1996-EP1088 W
19960314
DE 1996-19629951 A
19960725

AB Oil-in-water emulsions with low emulsifier content (<20 wt.%) which are transparent at room temperature are prepared by heating a mixture of the components to a temperature around or above the phase inversion temperature and subsequently cooling to room temperature The emulsifier is ≥1 of an ethoxylated or propoxylated fatty alc., fatty acid, sorbitan ester, or glyceride, an alkyl ether carboxylic or sulfonic acid or salt, a sugar ester, or a dimethicone copolyol. Thus, a deodorant composition contained glyceryl isostearate 1.800, ethoxylated cetyl stearyl alc. 5.200, sorbitol 2.900, isotridecyl isononanoate 10.000, glycerin monocaprate 0.100, Al

chlorohydrate 3.883, perfume, antioxidants, and H2O to 100.000 weight%
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(di-Me, Me hydrogen, polyoxyalkylene-, transparent microemulsions for
cosmetic or dermatol. use)
IT Emulsions
(micro-, oil-in-water, transparent microemulsions for cosmetic or
dermatol. use)
AB Oil-in-water emulsions with low emulsifier content (<20 weight%) which are transparent at room temperature are prepared by heating a mixture of the components to a temperature around or above the phase inversion temperature and subsequently cooling to room temperature The emulsifier is ≥1 of an ethoxylated or propoxylated fatty alc., fatty acid, sorbitan ester, or glyceride, an alkyl ether carboxylic or sulfonic acid or salt, a sugar ester, or a dimethicone copolyol. Thus, a deodorant composition contained glyceryl isostearate 1.800, ethoxylated cetyl stearyl alc. 5.200, sorbitol 2.900, isotridecyl isononanoate 10.000, glycerin monocaprate 0.100, Al chlorohydrate 3.883, perfume, antioxidants, and H2O to 100.000 weight%
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS
RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 29 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:57865 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:179472
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 124:33225a,33228a
TITLE: Studies on the preparation of silicone emulsions using mixed surfactants and their stability
AUTHOR(S): Lee, Dong-Yoel; Jung, Chang-Nam; Suh, Kyung-Do; Choi,
Hyeong-Ki; Park, Young-Hun
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Eng., Hanyang Univ., Seoul, 133-791, S. Korea
SOURCE: Kongop Hwahak (1995), 6(6), 1124-33
CODEN: KOHWE9; ISSN: 1225-0112
PUBLISHER: Korean Society of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
TI Studies on the preparation of silicone emulsions using mixed surfactants and their stability
AB Silicone was emulsified using nonionic surfactants, an anionic surfactant, and cosmetic surfactants with co-surfactants (long-chain alcs.) through phase inversion emulsification. When the nonionic surfactants, SPAN and TWEEN series, were used as emulsifiers, silicone emulsions with a centrifugal stability of

85.2-91.2% could be prepared between HLB 13 and 14. When the anionic surfactant SLS and cosurfactants were used for emulsifying silicone, relatively stable emulsions could be prepared with stability of 94%. Silicone emulsions prepared using the cosmetic nonionic surfactants ARLACEL-60 and BRIJ-58 showed a stability of 90.7%. Stable emulsions had the smallest particle size.

ST silicone emulsifying agent anionic nonionic
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, uses
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); USES (Uses)
(emulsifying agents for silicones)
IT Particle size
(in silicone emulsion stability)
IT Emulsifying agents
(anionic, for silicones)
IT Alcohols, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(long-chain, cosurfactants; emulsifying agents for silicones)
IT Emulsifying agents
(nonionic, for silicones)
IT 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 36653-82-4, Cetyl alcohol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cosurfactant; emulsifying agents for silicones)
IT 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, uses 1338-39-2, Span 20
1338-41-6,
Span 60 9004-95-9, Brij 58 26266-57-9, Span 40
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(emulsifying agents for silicones)

AB Silicone was emulsified using nonionic surfactants, an anionic surfactant, and cosmetic surfactants with co-surfactants (long-chain alcs.) through phase inversion emulsification. When the nonionic surfactants, SPAN and TWEEN series, were used as emulsifiers, silicone emulsions with a centrifugal stability of 85.2-91.2% could be prepared between HLB 13 and 14. When the anionic surfactant SLS and cosurfactants were used for emulsifying silicone, relatively stable emulsions could be prepared with stability of 94%. Silicone emulsions prepared using the cosmetic nonionic surfactants ARLACEL-60 and BRIJ-58 showed a stability of 90.7%. Stable emulsions had the smallest particle size.

L3 ANSWER 30 OF 35 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2009 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:663258 CAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 121:263258
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 121:47911a,47914a
TITLE: Calculation of optimum emulsifier mixtures for phase inversion emulsification
AUTHOR(S): Foerster, Th.; Von Rybinski, W.; Tesmann, H.; Wadle, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Henkel KGaA, Duesseldorf, D-40191, Germany
SOURCE: International Journal of Cosmetic Science (1994), 16(2), 84-92
CODEN: IJCMDW; ISSN: 0142-5463

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
TI Calculation of optimum emulsifier mixtures for phase inversion emulsification
AB The phase inversion emulsification is a convenient method of preparing fine-disperse and long-term stable oil-in-water emulsions, which are stabilized with nonionic emulsifiers. On the basis of EACN-values (equivalent alkane carbon nos.) the calcn. of phase inversion in concs. (CAPICO) is possible, which yields emulsifier and oil mixing ratios corresponding to a given phase inversion temperature (PIT). The CAPICO-method is illustrated for the example of a cosmetic oil-in-water lotion containing an oil mixture, glyceryl monostearate and a fatty alc. ethoxylate. Of special interest is the influence of silicone oils on the PIT. At a constant emulsifier oil ratio the complete phase behavior of this emulsion system is represented in a temperature/water content graph. Optimum emulsification results are obtained if during PIT emulsification a microemulsion or a lamellar phase is passed. The emulsions were characterized by particle sizing, and emulsion stability against sedimentation was evaluated by ultrasonic velocity changes. A fine-disperse and long-term stable oil-in-water emulsion was prepared by a time and energy-saving two-step hot-cold process.
ST cosmetic emulsifier phase inversion
IT Emulsifying agents
(calcn. of optimum emulsifier mixts. for phase inversion emulsification)
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(calcn. of optimum emulsifier mixts. for phase inversion emulsification)
IT Emulsification
(phase inversion; calcn. of optimum emulsifier mixts. for phase inversion emulsification)
IT Cosmetics
(emulsions, calcn. of optimum emulsifier mixts. for phase inversion emulsification)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); PRP (Properties); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty, ethoxylated, calcn. of optimum emulsifier mixts. for phase inversion emulsification)
AB The phase inversion emulsification is a convenient method of preparing fine-disperse and long-term stable oil-in-water emulsions, which are stabilized with nonionic emulsifiers. On the basis of EACN-values (equivalent alkane carbon nos.) the calcn. of phase inversion in concs. (CAPICO) is possible, which yields emulsifier and oil mixing ratios corresponding to a given phase inversion temperature (PIT). The CAPICO-method is illustrated for the example of a cosmetic oil-in-water lotion containing an oil mixture, glyceryl monostearate and a fatty alc. ethoxylate. Of special interest is the influence of silicone oils on the PIT. At a constant emulsifier oil ratio

the complete phase behavior of this emulsion system is represented in a temperature/water content graph. Optimum emulsification results are obtained if during PIT emulsification a microemulsion or a lamellar phase is passed. The emulsions were characterized by particle sizing, and emulsion stability against sedimentation was evaluated by ultrasonic velocity changes. A fine-disperse and long-term stable oil-in-water emulsion was prepared by a time and energy-saving two-step hot-cold process.

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=> logoff
ALL L# QUERIES AND ANSWER SETS ARE DELETED AT LOGOFF
LOGOFF? (Y)/N/HOLD:y

     (FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:11:18 ON 29 JUN 2009)

     FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:11:30 ON 29 JUN 2009
L1             0 SEA FILE=CAPLUS SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  EMULSION AND
PHASE
                 INVERSION AND SILICONE AND PROTEIN
L2           968 SEA FILE=CAPLUS SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  EMULSION AND
PHASE
                 INVERSION
L3            35 SEA FILE=CAPLUS SPE=ON  ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L2 AND
SILICONE
                 D 20-30 IBIB HIT ABS
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                               SINCE FILE
TOTAL
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SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     59.34
59.56

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)         SINCE FILE
TOTAL
                                                        ENTRY
SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE                                     -9.02        -
9.02

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 17:14:06 ON 29 JUN 2009
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